The Bombay Gazette.

609

No. 7,423.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 32 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,480 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Irvine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th January 1870, at noon.

	Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Galle	12
" Carwar	6	" Negapatam	14
" Mangalore	8	" Pondicherry	15
" Cannanore	8	" Madras	17
" Calicut	9	" Coconada	19
" Beypore	8½	" Visagapatam	20
" Cochin	9	" Bimlipatam	20
" Tuticorin	10	" Gopalpore	21
" Colombo	11	" False Point	22
		Arrive Calcutta	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gottjee, will be despatched on the 3rd January 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Deeve, Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 27th December 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Rutnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingorla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 20th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 2 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 29	£ 15
" Suez	£ 40	£ 20-10
" Foreland	£ 42	£ 24
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Rolland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 21st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, 700 tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1869.

PLEASURE SAILING during the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.—The Steamers OORUN and NAGOTNA LEAVE Carnac Bunder DAILY for REWUS and DHURRUMTUR, at 8-0 A.M.

OORUN and GOLWA, at 8-30 A.M.

Both Steamers arriving in Bombay at about 4 P.M. Return Tickets will be issued during the Holidays for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869. J. A. SHEPHERD.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large Parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF MADRAS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside of the ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SIR WALTER SCOTT, Shaw, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside the ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents Ship Sir Walter Scott.

Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship WOOSUNG, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once alongside the Ship to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bourner, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Bourner will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents Ship Woosung.

Bombay, 21st December 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £33, 2nd class £24. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,200 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

ENTITLED

THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS;

OR,

HARLEQUIN KING LACHRYMOSO,

WITH

MECHANICAL, PYROTECHNIC, AND SCENIC EFFECTS,

NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Dave Carson trusts that, owing to the immense outlay necessary for its production, this Pantomime will meet with the generous patronage of his Friends and the Public in general.

The Performance will commence with the popular Comedy, in one Act, entitled,

DELICATE GROUND;

OR, PARIS IN 1796.

GO AND SEE THE PALACE OF KING LACHRYMOSO!

GO AND SEE THE MEADOWS!

GO AND SEE THE COURT OF QUEEN LUCIDORA!

GO AND SEE A RUM-ANTIC-GLEN!

GO AND SEE THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE!!

GO AND SEE THE BRILLIANT GROVE OF THE GOLDEN FERNS!!!

GO AND SEE THE HAIRDRESSER'S AND DOCTOR'S SHOP!

GO AND SEE THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH!

GO AND SEE PRIVATE APARTMENTS & QUIET LODGINGS!

GO AND SEE THE ABODE OF OBLIVION,

LEADING TO

THE DAZZLING CAVES OF THE GOLDEN WATERS AND REALMS OF REFULGENT STARS!

GO AND SEE THE PROGRAMME!

IN FACT, IT MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED; THEREFORE

GO AND SEE THE PANTOMIME!!!

THE NEXT PERFORMANCE

Will take place

On THURSDAY, 30TH DECEMBER, When the PANTOMIME

Will be again produced.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CINGALA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Nelson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Cingala.

Bombay, 27th December 1869.

WANTED, in Elphinstone Circle, TWO or THREE ROOMS, suitable for offices on the Ground or First Floor.—Apply by letter to G., "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.—MEMBERS of the EAST INDIA UNITED SERVICE CLUB, 14 St. James' Square, are requested to pay their Indian Subscription for 1870 into the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

D. B. YOUNG, Major,
Honorary Secretary E. I. U. S. Club.

Bombay, 27th December 1869.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MAXIMUM THERMOMETERS, on Professor Phillips' principle, improved by Casella.
MINIMUM Ditto Ditto.
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM THERMOMETERS, on Sixe's principle.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, of various sizes.
MASON'S HYGROMETERS.
RAIN GAUGES, with extra large receivers, specially provided for the sudden heavy rainfalls of tropical climates.
THERMOMETERS of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

PREPARED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1855 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PRANJEEVUNDASS HURJEEVUNDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, who lately carried on business as Merchant in Bombay, under the style of Pranjeewundass Hurjeewundass, and in partnership with Hurgovundass Pranjeewundass, Gopalrow Balwunt, Deshtichund Hookumchund, Nalchund Mucoomchund, and Dewchund Hemchund, under the name, style, and firm of Hurgovundass Pranjeewundass and Company.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed trader, and on hearing Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Solicitors for the said trader, I do order that the said trader be discharged under the provisions contained in sections XXIII and XXIV of Act XXVIII of 1855, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on Saturday, the Eighth day of January 1870, in my chambers, at 10½ A.M., and that this order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1869.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for the Insolvent Trader.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bronch Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Bronch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

Company with

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Tiersvan Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and Gurnan made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its natural position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very EXTENSIVE STOCK of GOODS he has on hand, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of the following articles:—

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz.:—LADIES' WORK BOXES, POCKET BOOKS, WRITING CASES, GLOVE BOXES, &c.

WILLOW BASKETS—a large collection.

TOYS—ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS; adapted for Presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction; articles for CHRISTMAS TREES, &c.

Mr. N. being desirous of clearing the stock of the above articles as quick as possible, has not only priced them very moderately, but offers a discount of 30 per cent for cash.

PIANOS.

SOLID MAHOGANY, 7 octaves, by SCHIEDMAYER of Stuttgart, made expressly to stand the climate of India, and perfect in tone and finish.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS.

Just landed, ex Anasi, a few good solid OAKWOOD HARMONIUMS, 4 stops. These Instruments have been known to stand the CLIMATE of INDIA for the last 12 years.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Nos. 1 THOMPSON'S Muster.
" 2 " "
" 3 " "
" 1 DAWSON'S "
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOT CASES.

BASS'S BEER, in Quarts and Pints.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX	in	Quarts and Pints.
PAUILLAC	in	do. do.
ST. ESTEPHE	in	do. do.
MARGAUX	in	do.
ST. JULLIEN	in	do.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.

An extensive and choice assortment of real Bohemian Flower Vases, Card Plates, Toilet sets, Table Ornaments, &c., of the latest style.

30 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS.

Presentation Albums, handsomely bound in Russia Leather, with fancy cinsed clasps, large and small size.

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Just received a large consignment of real Meerschaum Pipes of every description. Also fancy carved and plain Cheroot Holders.

J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED to be landed per CITY of MADRAS,

COOKING STOVES,

for large and small Families.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL, the distinguished ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST and ELECTRICIAN, has just returned from ENGLAND. Will shortly appear.

NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS on all Policies transferred from the late 8th Bombay Laudable Society to the English Assurance Company will be due at the Office of the undersigned on 1st proximo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The FARM of the Municipal special duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 4th of January 1870, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D., at 3 o'clock P.M. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DANIEL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port hereby gives NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of January 1870, the CHARGE for WATER SUPPLY to the Shipping in Port will be RAISED from ONE RUPEE to TWO RUPEES per TON of 250 Gallons.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 6th December, 1869.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The UNDERSIGNED have THIS DAY, by Mutual Consent, DISSOLVED the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between them, under the style and designation of Proctor-Sims and Potts, Civil Engineers; and the business in future will be carried on by Mr. POTTS alone.

R. PROCTOR-SIMS.
JOSEPH POTTS.

Bombay, 5 Church Lane, 1st December 1869.

PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have THIS DAY entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the style and designation of POTTS and MORRIS, Civil Engineers.

JOSEPH POTTS.
JAMES MORRIS.

Bombay, 5 Church Lane, 2nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICE from No. 30 Meadow Street to No. 5 Church Lane.

JAMES MORRIS.

Bombay, 30 Meadow Street, 2nd December 1869.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS against the abovementioned Company are required to forward the same to Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., or Vaziv Gunnoo Madhowdass, Esq., two of the members of the Committee of Shareholders of the Company, on or before the 31st day of January 1870. Immediately after that date the remaining balance of the Company will be distributed without reference to any claims subsequently preferred.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for the Committee of Shareholders of the Company.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION Co., Limited, (in liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given to all Shareholders in the abovenamed Company, that on and after the 21st day of DECEMBER instant, NO FURTHER TRANSFERS of SHARES WILL BE PERMITTED, as the Assets of the Company will from that date be transferred to the Mazagon Land Co., Limited. All Shareholders are requested to sign the Articles of Association of the Mazagon Land Co., Limited, which are lying at the Offices of Messrs. MANISTY and HURRELL, the Company's Solicitors, in Lumpart Row. On production of a Certificate from the said Solicitors, stating that the Articles have been signed, Share Certificates in the Mazagon Land Co., Limited, will be issued in exchange for the Share Certificates in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co., Limited.

JAMES DICKSON,
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW STATIONS.

On the 1st proximo, the BATWA, NOWLEY, BOREHAVI, RHUMBALEE and SABURMUTTEE Stations will be opened—the four first for PASSENGERS only, the last for PASSENGERS and GOODS. Saburmuttee is situated upon the north bank of the Saburmuttee River, three miles north of Ahmedabad; the others are situated between the Baroda and Wasseuli, Anund, Nerlad and Mehmoodabad Stations, respectively.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING FOR GOODS TRAFFIC OF PART OF THE JUBBULPORE EXTENSION LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 1st January next, the Kirkeaim, Hurda, Sewnee, and Etarsee Stations, on the Jubbulpore Extension Line, will be opened for Goods Traffic; and on TUESDAY the 1st February next, the Itgera and Schappore Stations on the same Extension Line will also be opened for Goods Traffic.

On and after those dates Goods and Merchandise will be received and forwarded between the above and the other Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The rates and all information to be obtained at the Stations of the undersigned.

It is also expected that the whole of the Extension Line up to Jubbulpore will be completed early in March next, from which time the arrangements which have been made for Passengers and Goods to be booked and invoiced through between the principal places on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will come into force.—Further Notice will be given respecting these arrangements.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. MOTT, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. and China,
JOHN T. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard on MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1870, H. M.'s Steamer CORMANDEL, of 1,221 Tons and 350 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale:—The Vessel will be put up by Auction at an upset price of Rupees (27,000) twenty-seven thousand, and the sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, a Deposit of (10) ten per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of sale; and good security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament can be had not much more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salicylici crudus) ..... 12 as. "
A liberal disc

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p. ct	Agra Bank	120
22,500	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
80,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,500	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	126
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land	125
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone	35
10,000	1,000	650	„ 11-14		12
19,000	150	all	Nil		10
2,000	5,000	4,100			200
5,000	2,000	1,500			200

COMPANIES.

			Burmah Trading Corporation	835
			Mechanic' B'ld'g Co.	33
			Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
		all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,000	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	520
3,500	2,000	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
15,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	60	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	50
25	13		Do. China	5½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
200	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	2½
...	...		East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	33	May '67	Royal Bank	7
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	At sight	100 par.
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	122

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1869-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	107
10 years' do. do	108
5 years' do. do.	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	106

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 27.

Maltby, Lieutenant, 106th Madras Light Infantry, on medical certificate, from Meerut.
Campbell, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Campbell, Lieutenant, 77th Regiment, on leave, from Agra.
Harford Major, 1-7th R Fusiliers, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Leahy, Apothecary, Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Innes, Lieutenant, The Buffs, on medical certificate, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 27.

Edwards, Captain, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Lock, Lieutenant, 3rd Scinde Horse, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Gerald, Major, 4th Regiment, on leave, to Deesa.
Graham, Quarter Master, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Mhow.
Keelan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Mhow.
Pirie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Hydrabad, Sind.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 24th Dec. 1869.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W D Dickson, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, on the 18th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel H Beville, C B, Staff Corps, Commanding 27th N I, on the 18th instant.

Surgeon R C McConnell, Medical Establishment, on the 18th December 1869.

Surgeon T G Hewlett, Medical Establishment, on the 11th December 1869.

Apothecary G Higgs, and T Mulrony, Subordinate Medical Department, on the 18th December 1869.

The following order is confirmed :—

11th Regiment N I.—Regimental order, dated 10th December 1869, making the following arrangements in succession to Colonel Boyd :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C T Palin, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Captain Forbes, to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his own duties as Quarter Master.

Lieutenant French, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH DECEMBER.

			Nom. p. ton
London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	Nominal
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Charges	Rs. 15 to 14 and Calcutta Port	
Mauritius		8 annas	per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Carl XV	Stafvarin	Mauritius, Nov. 11.
	Bonnie Dundee	Connor	Liverpool, Aug 27.
	Peerless	Skilling	Liverpool, Aug. 6.
	Chigala	Nelson	London, Sept. 3.
	E. Van Beaulieu	Buschmann	Mauritius, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Duguy	Coast and Goa.
	Marzaban (s)	Hibbert	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer General Outram, to Catch Mandvee, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 22nd has the following :—

Particulars of vessel previously announced.—H M's Steam Ship Galatea, [B], H R H the Duke of Edinburgh, K G, Penang 15th December.

DEPARTURE.—Steamer Simla.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—December 21st, Scotia s s, J Avern, Calcutta.

Passengers arrived, per s s Scotia—Captain and Miss Tomlinson, Mr Haonett, Mr Livesay, Mr Saunders, Mr and Mrs and 2 Misses Montbrun, Mr Norman, Mr and Miss Thompson and 2 children.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., Long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on December 24.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·955	inches.
Temperature of the Air	75·9	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·1	,,
Dew Point	64·2	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·62	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	1·5	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.)		
The following days	81·5	,,
do. do.	71·1	,,
Direction of Wind W, SE, W, WNW, NW, N.		
Number of hours	156	miles.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

[illegible] of the Opium [illegible] the Straits, [illegible]ian Mail [illegible] News- [illegible] from [illegible] Calcutta for [illegible] Mail Packets [Penang] [illegible]

These Steamers [illegible] each Government Opium [illegible]

Mails for the United States [illegible] forwarded by these Steamers [illegible] same conditions as by British Mail [illegible]

The Opium Steamers proceed from [illegible] direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time [illegible] from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 20 days, that is, [illegible] the time taken by the British Packets [Penang] [illegible] Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails [illegible] continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Sewoor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and bangley parcels for despatch by all mails will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals. Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—

Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietors of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] among other privileges) from the Great [illegible] Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, [illegible] Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of [illegible] Stations belonging to those two [illegible] contract with parties desirous of [illegible]ents on the lines.

[illegible] English or in any of the Native [illegible]

[illegible] Stations present as a means of [illegible] before the public have been [illegible] extensive use which is made by [illegible] great and small, along every line [illegible]

[illegible], Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, [illegible], and others who wish to force their business [illegible] the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway [illegible] advertising

[illegible] is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially available to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS :

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BARLOW—December 20th, at Poonamallee, the wife of Major C. Barlow, Second Battalion 10th Foot, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

WAY—December 19th, at Saugor, the wife of Captain G. A. Way, of a daughter.
WILSON—December 20th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. J. Wilson, Post Master, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1869.

THE analogy between the Moturfa Taxes abolished by Act XIX of 1844, and the Income Tax of the present day, was shown in a leading article in our issue of the 20th instant. We propose now to carry on the subject, and endeavour to show how, in our opinion, the principle of local taxation may be still further worked to the relief of the Imperial Exchequer of India and the undoubted benefit of the country. An inspection of the returns of exports and imports, periodically published by the Customs' Department, will amply prove that articles of foreign manufacture in use among the natives of this country to such an extent as to be worth taxation on import, or that will bear any import duty which may not have the result of checking consumption, have already been exhausted in our Customs' tariffs. Spirits, wine, beer, and all such articles of creature comfort consumed by Europeans are forbidden to the natives of India, with the exception, perhaps, of Parsees and Eurasians, who form but an infinitesimal portion of the population. To the members of all other creeds and castes, hampered by their religious and caste restrictions on the subject of personal defilement, they are utterly out of the question. It is in sheer despair, therefore, that the Indian financier turns for his ways and means to the taxation of a necessary of life, such as salt, for that is the only article of universal consumption by the impost on which he can force the great mass of the population to contribute to the necessities of the State. The land tax, again, is another such impost, and, however much some may desire to introdnce the more advanced system of a full proprietary title in the soil, with the view to stimulate its improvement by the investment of capital and the employment of scientific modes of agriculture, such a change in the present juncture of affairs, and until the natives of India change their habits to such an extent as to consume articles of foreign luxury, the taxation of which on import might supply the place of the revenue sacrificed, would be simply impossible. Add to these the revenue from opium, stamps, the Post-office, and spirituous liquors and drugs of native produce or manufacture, and it is evident that for the present the sources of taxation for the supply of the general exchequer are well nigh exhausted. In the future, we fear a distant one, when the resources of the country shall have been developed by the improvement of the means of communication, and canals, and other great irrigational works, to which the [illegible] earnest attention of our rulers can be said [illegible] now to have been directed, shall have earned [their] title of reproductive, new sources may, it is trusted, be [illegible] favorable. But in the meantime, [illegible] by no means insignificant, [illegible] sums of [illegible] country to stand still ? Should not [illegible] be made for those [illegible] without which the most perfect [illegible] bank roads and [illegible] bring whole [illegible] comparatively [illegible] only being available [illegible] large centres of [illegible] to markets provided [illegible] tural produce the latter [illegible] in developing ? We shall certainly [illegible] our duty, or rather, so to speak, [illegible] of it, if we do the one and do not the other. Now, if the taxation of the country is insufficient to provide the means by which the general government has to be carried on and public works of imperial necessity executed, will it be possible to find those required to meet such local wants ? The reply is, by the extension of local taxation for local purposes by methods indigenous in the country, and thus presumably suited to the habits of its inhabitants. Let us consider what, in more civilised countries, are local institutions the cost of which falls on local and not on general funds. County and parish rates at home pay for all local roads, police, education, municipal arrangements of every description, and establishments for the administration of civil and criminal justice. In India, on the contrary, under British rule, such institutions are for the most part paid for from the general exchequer. By some strange inconsistency we have forsaken the system found to answer in our own country and existing in an indigenous form in this, and, in the end, have succeeded in establishing as our rule of government a centralised bureaucracy to which that of Imperial France even is not to be compared in minuteness of detail. There, at all events, there is the one central authority of Paris to be looked to. Here we have Governors of Presidencies and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces subjected again, wheel within wheel, to the still further centralised authority of the Governor-General, without whose consent not a rupee's worth of even the most necessary expenditure can be incurred. That some of our statesmen, in a position to appreciate the full bearings of this fatal blot in our system of financial administration, have begun to see this evil is shown in the late speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey in the Legislative Council of India. That the simple truth has apparently never before struck our public men, or, at all events, not influenced their proceedings, is certainly not creditable to Indian statesmanship. In the days of native rule the Soobah or governor of a province did not need to ask Delhi or Poona whether he should carry out this or that public work or appropriate this or that revenue for the purpose : he raised the funds somehow and did it. In the Gaekwar's territories at the present day the Patel of a village does not wait to ask Baroda whether he may repair the village temple or deepen the village tank ; he and the others, responsible for the payment of the revenue, at once, with the consent of the village community, raise a local subscription by the imposition of a temporary house-tax, or so much extra assessment per beegha of land, those who are too poor to contribute in cash give their labour instead, and the required work is done. The Central Government finds no village police for the protection of its subjects ; the farmers of revenue separate a portion of rent-free land for the support of the institution, the villagers pay the watchmen fees in kind for their services, and as for the rest, the system of the responsibility exacted from all villages for the good conduct of their inhabitants under which crime is in a great measure prevented does away with any necessity for an expensive stipendiary establishment. The State supports no schools for the education of its people, but yet the village Puntoojee is found in many places, paid by the fees of the parents of the children whom he teaches. When such is the case it is clear that the task of decentralisation, to which the necessities of the day are more and more drawing our attention, is comparatively simple and easy, being in fact half ready to our hands. Let the idea of utilising local methods of taxation to supply all such local wants as those enumerated be but firmly grasped : we shall then see the millstone that now hangs on the neck of Indian financiers drop off, and the country advance steadily in that path of progress which the financial crisis has now suddenly blocked up.

THE Government of India has informed the Institute of Civil Engineers that its recent notification regarding commission specially and exclusively referred to the receipt of commission which was a *legitimate* source of emolument, as being a recognised practice, and that it is a matter of concern to His Excellency in Council that any other impression should have been conveyed by the manner in which the notification was expressed.

"THE progress of the revenue in October, the seventh month of the current financial year, as seen from the accounts published in last 'Gazette,' is," says the "Friend of India," "more discouraging than ever, while the expenditure is unsatisfactorily high. Still Government is compelled to borrow from the Bank of Bengal at 5 per cent., having no balances in Calcutta. In these circumstances the currency of the thirty lacks of 5 per cent. debentures payable on the 4th proximo has been extended for 18 months, but at 4½ per cent. per annum. The debentures will be received at any period in payment of public demands."

THE "Friend of India" understands that a despatch is about to be sent home asking the Secretary of State to grant to all civilians who have retired after the date of the earliest of the three pension memorials, any benefits that may be conceded in consequence of the memorials. The object is to put an end to *this* cause of the stagnation of promotion. As it is, no one will retire until the fate of the memorials is known if he can possibly help it. The opinions of the Government of India on the memorials have now, the "Friend" believes, been communicated to the Secretary of State. The time is unfortunate for the sanction of extra expenditure. The Madras and Bombay services asked for an increase of pension from £600 to £800, and this, it is estimated, would finally involve a charge of £80,000 a year. The charge would rise to £150,000 a year if a pension of £800 net be given excluding lapses. The cheapest plan, and the best for the services in our opinion, would be to abolish the Annuity Fund, guaranteeing a pension of £1,000 a year and deducting from salaries the amount now taken for the fund less lapses. Practically Government would thus grant a pension of £600 a year and would not as at present benefit by lapses, while the public would be relieved of the high rate of interest paid for the fund, and some three millions of debt would be cancelled.

CALCUTTA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

22ND DECEMBER.

EVERY gazette issued yesterday from the telegraph office was closely scanned, and when the four o'clock number came out with the announcement that the Galatea had arrived at noon, there was a rush to the office for copies, and to the newspaper offices soon after for the extras they issued. There was some apprehension that the Duke might not arrive at the appointed time, but my impression is that the Galatea had been cruising about for a day at the Sandheads and steamed up to Saugor at the hour she was due. It would have been very unfortunate had there been any delay ; not only would the programme have been disarranged, but it would have involved heavy expenditure to the many rajahs and other visitors now in the city, and care was taken that neither delay nor disarrangement should occur. The original intention was that the Galatea should not come further than Diamond Harbour, but the Duke telegraphed to say that he would bring the vessel up to Prinsep's Ghaut. Calcutta was delighted, not only at the prospect of seeing a large war-vessel in the river, and perhaps at the prospect of a ball on board, but that the Prince should have ventured up the "deteriorating Hooghly" with one of the finest vessels in the British navy. And at four this evening, as the Galatea steamed up and cast anchor opposite Prinsep's Ghaut, a ringing cheer rose from the splendid crowd surrounding the Viceroy, who stood forward to receive the Duke—a truly splendid concourse, in which rulers of great provinces jostled one another, in which Rajpootana chieftains with their suites crowding behind them gazed with curiosity at the British Prince, who has been the first of his house to visit this great dependency, and soldiers of distinction and eminent officials wielding administrative powers met in disciplined files to receive the son of their Queen. A salute thundered from Fort William as the Prince landed, and cheers taken up from ship to ship rang along the river. He looked gratified, and chiefly pleased at the oriental element which had mingled itself with the throng of European faces and uniforms. The landing place is near the fort, but instead of proceeding direct to Government House the procession doubled the fort to the south [illegible] turned northward to the grand entrance. Troops [illegible] route from the Ghaut to Government House [illegible] crowd of Europeans in carriages and natives [illegible]. In fact the latter appeared to [illegible] the landing of the Duke than [illegible]tion ; they have been intense- [illegible]pince, and whether he is [illegible] Duke looked pleased [illegible] in the oriental [illegible] a splendid animal, and so did the maharajahs, whose horses were as gaily caparisoned as their attendants.

I have barely time to catch the dawk to-night, but even a brief sketch may serve you of the programme for the fortnight. To-night the Prince will attend the opera in state ; the house will of course be crowded ; the prices have been raised to Rs. 120 for a box and Rs. 20 for a stall, but even on the day that the rise was announced neither box nor stall could be had ; every seat had been engaged in anticipation regardless of prices. To-morrow night Calcutta will blaze out into an illumination, and I believe that there are few cities in the world in which the display could be more effective. Before the illumination will come the levée, and, the day after, the drawing-room. The fancy ball, a fête at Barrackpore, a concert at Government House, a ball at Belvidere, and the presentation of half a dozen addresses will also have to be arranged for during the fortnight. The grand chapter of the Exalted Order of the Star of India will be as imposing as elephants, five thousand troops, rajahs and maharajahs and their suites and numberless officers of high rank can make it. The pavilion will be raised opposite the race-stand, and the secretaries are endeavouring to provide accommodation for about two thousand.

Calcutta is thronged ; the trade-streets are choked with vehicles, the shops crowded, and the din, bustle, and dust are intolerable. Fifty rupees a day is a charge for a carriage and pair of horses, and the rising bazaar rates fall heavily on the poor. Government House is the centre of all the activity. Long files of carriages stand before it from morning to evening, and at night the lights and music within and the longer strings of vehicles without tell of either dinner or ball. On Monday, the Viceroy paid return visits to the five maharajahs, Ulwur, Dholepore, Rewah, Bhurtpore and Kuppoorthullah (Rewa has rooms in the Great Eastern Hotel), giving each thirty minutes ; up to that day he had incessantly been receiving visits, and as the majority of the visitors were entitled to salutes there was fine practice on the ramparts of Fort William. Jeypore, the dancing maharajah, has been anxious to appear at the Fancy Ball in a fancy dress, and, I believe, has asked whether in honour to the Prince he might not appear as a sailor ! Of course he will be better advised ; and some of these men sadly need advice. One maharajah, of about twenty-two, would have been seen on the Strand the other evening with two or three German ladies of doubtful, or rather I should say of undoubted, reputation. But the officer acting as Political Agent to him came to hear of it, and Calcutta was spared a scandal at which it would have been mightily tickled. The maharajahs and their attendants attract great attention in the streets ; I saw Jeypore the other day pull up his splendid barouche, and bring his bodyguard to a halt to strike a bargain with a boxwallah, a hawker who carries in a little tin-box about five or six rupees worth of wares. He purchased a pencil case for a few annas and drove on, but it was with difficulty his carriage made its way though the crowd which had collected around him during his halt. At the races on Tuesday I observed another maharajah compose himself down to a seat on the top of his brougham, an attendant with a huge fan protected him against the sun and another hovered about with a hookah. The Viceroy's party were looking on from the stand and seemed greatly amused. By the way, Melbourne, much to the delight of Lord Napier and the Madrassees, won a race on Saturday against a well-known Calcutta horse, Rocket, and a large sum of money has changed hands. On Tuesday the Madras horse bolted off the course, and the complaints made against Challoner, the jockey, of being the cause of several false starts, it showed might be better directed against the horse.

Sir Seymour Blane was on the course, but not betting ; his Nancy cost him three thousand pounds last year, and when he took her home lost more. His betting companion last season was the young marquis who has married the Manchester millionaire's daughter. It is doubtful whether he will be attached to the Duke's suite, it is more likely that Major Bourke may find him invaluable at Government House as master of ceremonies. But as the Prince will formally appoint his officers, Sir Seymour may turn up on the list.

Between the Viceroy and the Justices there has arisen a misunderstanding which has highly offended the latter, otherwise it may be looked upon as amusing. The Justices were not represented in the procession, and they threatened to illuminate to-night, leaving the public buildings to be illuminated to-morrow. The Viceroy says the procession was to be cut as short as possible, and it was not designedly that the Justices were excluded. The illumination is not, however, entirely a city measure. If the Government had not come forward there would have been no lighting up, and Lord Mayo has given the Justices to understand that they may manifest as much sullenness as they like. Another grievance is that no notice has been taken in the programme of Old Court House Street ; it is the trades' street and will be splendidly lighted. Besides, the trade has been foremost and most liberal in arranging for the reception, and the shopkeepers are sore that the Duke is not to be driven down their highway.

ADDRESS TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

AT noon yesterday (Dec. 23) the committee, representing the Municipality and residents of Calcutta, presented an address of welcome to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The grand staircase of Government House was lined on each side by men of the Body Guard bearing lances. The presentation took place in the central hall, which was also lined by troopers of the Body Guard. At the end-room, the throne room, a beautiful carpet of gold embroidery had been laid down, in front of seats for the Prince, who sat to the left of the Viceroy, Lord Napier, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. Behind these seats were the personal staff of His Royal Highness the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay.

The committee assembled in the Council-room, from which they were marshalled by Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, and Captain Taylor, A.D.C., to the presence. Here Major Bourke introduced Mr. Hogg, C.S., Chairman of the Municipality, to the Prince, and Mr. Hogg, as president of the committee, read the following address :—

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, K.G., K.T., EARL OF KENT, OF ULSTER, THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, the corporation of Justices for the town of Calcutta, and the undersigned residents of this city, respectfully desire to approach you with our heart-felt congratulations on your safe arrival at the Viceregal capital of India ; and whilst welcoming you with all the respect and affection personally due to your Royal Highness, we would convey to you our earnest expression of the loyalty and devotion of all classes of the community towards Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of Hindoostan.

"For the first time in the history of the Anglo-Indian Empire, a Prince of the Blood Royal of England has visited this great dependency of the British Crown, and it is a source of pride to us that we should be the first to welcome to the shores of India a son of our beloved Sovereign.

"Whilst it is necessarily an occasion of deep regret to us, at the time of your Royal Highnesss's arrival in India, that it has recently pleased the Almighty Disposer of Events to visit some parts of this country with the grievous afflictions of a scarcity of food, we feel a consoling assurance that—notwithstanding this visitation—your Royal Highness will see everywhere evidences of material and moral progress, and of general prosperity now only locally and temporarily obscured.

"In this city, which has been, for more than a century, the chief residence of the English in Bengal, your Royal Highness will, we confidently hope, be gratified by the indications which you will see around you of the gradual development of the vast resources of this country ; of successful commercial activity ; of the spread of educational and municipal institutions ; and of the general progress and contentment of all classes of this great community—a community consisting of many diversities of nationalities and of creeds—but all bound together by a common feeling of loyalty to the Throne and of affection for the family which your Royal Highness so illustriously represents.

"Convinced that these sentiments of loyalty and attachment will be still further strengthened, and more firmly cemented by your Royal Highness's visit to India.

"We remain with the highest respect, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient servants.

"Calcutta, December, 1869."

The address which was beautifully mounted on a silver roll, with a red satin covering clasped by bands of pearls with emerald rosettes, was then handed to His Royal Highness, who passed it to an equery, and then read the following reply :—

"Mr. Chairman, corporation of Justices, and residents of the city of Calcutta,

"It is with feelings of gratitude that I accept the address of welcome which you have so kindly presented to me.

"I esteem myself fortunate in being the first member of my family who has landed on the shores of India, and I am gratified in receiving the first words of welcome from a body of gentlemen representing the European and native community of the capital of Hindoostan.

"I anticipate that I shall derive much pleasure and advantage in witnessing, during my tour throughout India, the evidences that are spread abroad over the face of the country of the general progress that is taking place, of the development of its resources, and the improvement in the condition of the people, and I have heard with sincere pleasure that the distress which has prevailed in consequence of the late scarcity is gradually passing away, and that the prospects of returning plenty are evident on every side.

"In conclusion, I can assure you that it will give me sincere pleasure to inform Her Majesty of the expressions of loyalty and attachment which are contained in your address."

Mr. Hogg then introduced the gentlemen who composed the deputation.—*English man.*

THE HORSE GUARDS AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

SOME little alarm has been created by our (*Friend of India's*) Military Correspondent's last letter. According to his information, it would appear that the consequences of certain ill-feeling existing between the Horse Guards and Sir William Mansfield are likely to be visited upon the European corps of the old Indian Army. In direct opposition to the views expressed by the Home military authorities, his Excellency has pronounced a decided opinion upon the practicability and advisability of reducing the complement of officers now serving with Royal regiments in India. The number of officers is in excess of the requirements of the service. In an instant the Horse Guards found the ground cut from under them. If reduction was necessary in India, where the demands upon regimental officers are necessarily large, how much more so must it be at home, where duties and casualties are few ? Smarting under the effects of this unexpected blow from India, it seems as though the Horse Guards had determined that the contemplated reductions in the British Army, amounting to four cavalry and seven infantry regiments, should fall in as large a degree as possible upon India itself, upon its old European force. This is another nut for His Excellency to crack with the Indian Army. We cannot, however, believe that old corps like the 103rd, 104th, 105th, and others, will be swept away, whilst 2nd Battalions, only raised during the Crimean war, escape untouched. The injustice would be monstrous.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 23,

A BROAD HINT.

RUMOUR (says the Calcutta *Examiner*) has it that when, the other day, the Viceroy suggested that the Members of his Council should help him to house the large retinue of the coming Duke, and the many distinguised visitors his advent would bring to the city, it was found on enquiry that the said members occupied two and a half flats between them !

There is probably exaggeration in the tale ; but there is certainly, we believe, some truth in it, and it accords with another rumour which reached us on Sunday, to the effect that the Governor-General had caused it to be intimated to a high official that he was dissatisfied with the very small appearance of state kept up in that quarter.

Even if these rumours have no foundation, and we believe this is not the case, the very existence of such tales show that reform on this head is needed among those holding the highest official appointments in the country. It is not intended, it never was intended, that the enormous salaries attached to these high posts should be used solely to swell the retiring nest egg. Officials should live up to their station. . . . .

Bad example from the highest source has done much to bring about, if rumour be true, the just animadversions of our present Viceroy. Who that knew Calcutta in his predecessor's time can doubt it ? who that was admitted into the precincts of Government House during his tenure of office can deny it ? The lack of state, nay of the dignity which should surround the representative of the Queen in this her great Indian Empire, was visible to all ; and gossip had it that the internal economy of his immediate surroundings was on a par with the non-existent viceregal *entourage*. It is not strange that the example was followed, and that then, nay to-day, the highest officials lived and still live as if their only object were retirement with ample means.

Our late Finance Minister, again, would not appear to have studied figures in vain, when in those days he so readily acquiesced in the "domestic" policy of the Viceroy by the peculiarly economical nature of his own household. Avowedly, for he made no secret of it, he looked on office as the means to one end —retirement. He was willing to work, and he did so, but he was not willing to spend money. Had his salary been under two heads, as we have suggested, the result

BENGAL CO TTON.

At the last meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, some samples of cotton grown by Mr. A. Galstin, in his gardens at Entally and Tangra, were laid before the Association with a letter from that gentleman, asking the opinion of the Society as to which of the samples is most likely to suit the Lancashire market. Mr. Galstin writes that he has in small gardens about 2,000 plants, all in full bearing, and in every respect much more promising than the crop from which the samples forwarded were taken. "Lower Bengal," he continues, "has never at any time had a fair trial for cultivating cotton, although natives in several districts grow it in small patches for their own consumption, but none for exportation. From inquiries I am fully convinced that, under proper care and management, Bengal will be found to be suitable for the growth of the finest cotton in India, and in any quantity; and, should I be favoured with the assistance from the public and the Government, which I am about to solicit, I will within three years, God sparing my life, prove that Lower Bengal alone can export at the least 200,000 bales of cotton annually of the best and cheapest description the English market can ever wish for."—*Pioneer*, Dec. 24.

INTERESTING TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

A case lately tried in the Court of Exchequer has some interest for Anglo-Indians as affecting the question of domicile. Is the property of an Anglo-Indian who dies at home, without having renounced his intention of returning to India, subject to the legacy laws of England or not? That is the question that was decided in the case we refer to. Mr. Robert Hastie, born in Scotland, went to Calcutta in 1804, where, with his two brothers, he became a partner in the firm of Stewart and Co. He purchased a house near Calcutta, and entered into domestic relations with a Mrs. Walker. In 1828 Mr. Hastie, being in bad health, returned to England, leaving his brothers James and John in charge of the business, and to look after his house, and to pay Mrs. Walker's allowance. It was clearly enough shown that Mr. Hastie had not retired from the firm, and it was inferred from his having retained the dwelling-house and left his children and their mother at Calcutta that he must have intended to return to India. It was, moreover, shown that Mr. Hastie had repeatedly spoken of returning to India, because he was not satisfied with the way in which his brother was conducting the business. Mr. Hastie, however, died suddenly in England in 1834, and the Crown claimed that his executors should pay legacy duty according to the English law. Those executors contended that Mr. Hastie's domicile being in India his personalty was not subject to pay legacy duty, and the question has only now been settled. The Court said that cases of this description must be judged by the circumstances surrounding each particular case. It was clear the testator at an early age had quitted Scotland for India, with the intention of carrying on business, and some time afterwards had purchased a house and estate, and was largely interested in mercantile transactions there, and had made India, in fact, his permanent home. After his return to England for the benefit of his health, the facts of the case showed an intention on his part, had his life been spared, to return to his adopted country, where he had acquired a domicile. The testator's executors were entitled to judgment, and judgment was given against the Crown accordingly.—*Madras Times.*

RAILWAY SELF-ACTING INCLINES.

Mr. A. P. DeClosets has applied to the Madras Government to ascertain whether they would agree to the following work being carried out by private enterprize:—

1st. The right of constructing and of working a railway self-acting incline on the passes between Kuhaur and Coonoor on the Neilgherries, and on the Athoor pass of the Shervaroy Hills.

2nd. A guarantee against parallel competition, Government to have the right of redeeming the lines after a certain number of years.

3rd. The right of extension, if advisable, further to Ootacamund, to the Wynaad, or on the table-lands on the Shervaroys.

4th. The cession by Government of a sufficient tract of their lands necessary for the construction of the lines, and of a portion of water from existing streams necessary for the working of the inclines.

Mr. DeClosets describes the plan he proposes to adopt, as follows:—"The inclines will consist of a single line of rails with a central siding, the gauge two or three feet, and divided in several sections, each section worked by a separate wire rope. The waggons at the top and at the foot of the incline will be connected together by the cable passing over a large drum or pulley; the waggons at the top of the pass would be filled with water and let down on the incline, producing thus the ascension of the waggon loaded with goods at the foot. At the end of the journey the water would be let off from the waggons and they will be ready for goods."

This mode of applying water gravity, Mr. DeC. observes would offer a great saving; steam or other agencies of motive power not being, in his opinion, able to compete against it.

The Government have replied that, though they are always disposed to take a favorable view of proposals to carry out by private enterprize any work of public utility, yet they are of opinion that Mr. DeClosets has not submitted his scheme in sufficient detail to allow of their giving a definite reply to his application. "If Mr. DeClosets will bring his scheme forward with more precise information of the manner in which he proposes to construct and work his inclines, and will furnish estimates of cost, accompanied by statements of the traffic from which returns are expected to be derived, and will, moreover, in support of his plans, refer to examples of similar methods for overcoming ascents having been successfully adopted, His Excellency the Governor in Council will be prepared to give the fullest consideration to the project. Mr. DeClosets would also do well to indicate to Government the financial resources which he has reason to believe will be at his command, and the nature of the support which he expects to find among the capitalists of the Presidency or of England."

"ANGLO ORIENTALISM."

What has been called Anglo-Orientalism but is rather the policy of communicating Western knowledge through the vernacular and classical languages of the East to the many who will never be reached by English, is at last about to be fairly discussed by the University of Calcutta. The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. E. C. Bayley, himself an oriental scholar, is understood to be in favour of this policy, and the suggestions of Sir W. Muir for the adaptation of the University system to the wants of Upper India, have rendered it necessary to decide the question. Sir W. Muir's proposal was to open honour degrees in the oriental languages to students who have shown such an acquaintance with English as is demanded by the standard of the First Examination in Arts. The obvious objection to this is, that it fails to meet the case of the majority who, under no possible circumstances short of the compulsory enforcement of English as the learned language of India, will learn even its rudiments, far less will so master it as to pass the standard of the First Examination. If the time has not come to open University degrees to men who know all that the B. A. has learned through English, but who have acquired that knowledge through their own classical and vernacular tongues, a plan is wanted by which the door of the University will be opened to *under*-graduates of this class. The Vice-Chancellor has accordingly proposed, we believe, that in the Entrance Examination only students may substitute for English a high critical knowledge of an oriental classical language. Thus it would be optional for the Entrance candidates to profess English, one vernacular, and one oriental classical language as at present, or one vernacular language and a much higher standard in Sanskrit or Arabic. Already all examinations except English may be conducted in the vernacular, we believe. The effect of this concession would be threefold. An immediate impetus, such as Sir W. Muir desires, would be given to vernacular education and literature long so much neglected. Hundreds who are repelled from the study of English at present would, by being admitted over the threshold of the University, be tempted to seek for those honours which only a knowledge of English can give. And the whole Mahomedan population, with the learned classes of the Hindoos, who now hold sulkily aloof from all progress, would in time be brought within the influence of our educational system. Mr. Bayley's compromise seems to us as wise as it is just, and it is none the less likely to secure the adhesion of the Senate that it will prove so powerful a stimulus to the study of English.

The experiment of Anglo-Orientalism on its extreme side is about to be tried. Lahore University College seems to be a fact. Several gentlemen, European and native, have been appointed members of the Senate, and on 4th January next Sir Donald Macleod will propose a series of resolutions for its organization. The College is the expression of native opinion and the result of native effort. Sir Donald Macleod's successor is likely to give it all legitimate assistance. It has started ambitiously but we wish it all success, if only as a movement by native scholars in favour of their own languages, which must result in the improvement of the vernaculars and in the extension of Western science.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 23.

THE DRAWBACKS OF PROMOTION.

Our officers are being punished for being distinguished, for having fought overmuch. The other day Brigadier General Stewart, cadet of 1840, was promoted out of a brigade command which he had not held many months. Nor is the case exceptional; it is becoming the rule with those who have risen rapidly—too rapidly, it would appear. There remains to General Stewart, C. B., a man in the prime of life, one chance only of future employment, that of securing a divisional command. And for that chance many, similarly situated, will be waiting. In less than a twelvemonth Colonel Probyn, C. B. and V. C., an officer of scarcely twenty-five years' service, will be a Major-General, will be promoted out of everything less than the command of a division. Some modification of an old standing order must be authorized. Government never could have contemplated punishing its most distinguished officers for being distinguished. Why a Major General should not be permitted to command a Brigade we are unable to comprehend.—*Friend of India.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

The High Court, N. W. P., have admitted Mr. Arthur Edwin Sharpley, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to be an Advocate of the Court. In presenting an application on his behalf the Government Advocate said that Mr. Sharpley had been excused keeping four of the twelve terms ordinarily required by the Inns of Court, on the ground that he had attended lectures and barristers' chambers, and passed the bar examination, besides having been a zillah pleader in India. The High Court held that these reasons were sufficient, and granted the application.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 24.

Chota Nagpore, it has been discovered by Mr. F Peppe, possesses a wax-producing insect, distinct from the Chinese coccus and the Himalayan wax-insect, from which he has collected large quantities of wax. It was found on the "Kowa" or "Arjoon" tree, and treated in the same manner as the lac insect. "Most of the insects," we read, "were just beginning to secrete the wax, and the tree in question was covered with a white powder, which on examination proved to be minute insects attached to the tree much in the same manner as the lac insect, but more scattered. I collected about a couple of seers of the wax from one of the lower branches; by allowing the insect to come to maturity, nearly a maund could be collected from the same tree." Mr. Peppe has been asked by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India to send specimens for transmission to England.—*Ibid.*

Scindiah is ill and sulky. A favourite minister, greatly trusted at Gwalior, has died during his lord's absence, and so soon as the Star of India investiture may be over, the Maharajah will homeward bie. He wanted a guard of honour while here, but it has been decided not his due; so he leaves us a little in dudgeon at heart. None of our Native guests are in a very good frame of mind according to all accounts. But it doesn't matter, for they never are on these occasions. And yet what they most delight in, highly punctilious ceremonials, have been sown broad-cast among them. The truth is they all envy H. H. of Jeypore. You may smile, but Jeypore's achievement is gall and wormwood to his *confreres*. There is hardly a Chief among them who would not resign a gun for a quadrille with her Ladyship. Not long ago—and this is a fact—a Rajah, well-known for his craving after the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth, telegraphed down to an official that he would present a lakh of rupees to a certain institution, "and secure me a dance with Lady Mayo!" Jeypore embraced the tenets of our civilization while at Simla—though I should think more of *his*, the Jeypore Social Science Congress notwithstanding, if he wouldn t mix beer with his champagne—and was treated accordingly; but I strongly suspect that his case will prove no precedent.—*Calcutta Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

Before leaving the Turf, it may be suggested to the Race Stewards, who manage so many things well, that places in the Stand might be alloted for such visitors as Sir William Mansfield and the more distinguished of our Native Guests. Scindia was certainly rescued from the wrong side of the Course to which his carriage was first driven, but when a little later he had passed a few words with Lord Mayo, he stood about among the crowds in the enclosure surrounded by his attendants, wearing a rather puzzled and hopeless look. What a striking-looking man, who with his strongly marked Mahratta type of face, he is—his long robe of brick-red satin, and yellow hat which seems built up of coils of maccaroni! The Commander-in-Chief, after a fruitless attempt to establish himself on the top of the Grand Stand, followed in the wake of the author of Indian Polity (as some other people in high places are said to do), and secured ample space and a good view from the top of Mr. Lewis's temporary platform, which by the bye was very little patronised. The admission, as a friend suggested, is too low for Calcutta dignity, and if the speculator had made it five, or even ten Rupees instead of two, he would have secured a Bumper. Ulwur was at the races as well. What an atom of a man—positively under five feet high. He has small limbs, quite in symmetry though, and wears a gold embroidered fez, on the side of a small head with very smooth hair turning up at the ends, and a closely cropped, quick-looking, jaunty face. Like very many small men, however, his self-assertion exceeds his stature. He first made a move for the Viceroy's dais, and when checked, coolly requested two ladies to surrender their seats as he wanted room. Fortunately for H. H. the husband of one of them—a Highland Officer, any one of whose limbs might make an Ulwur—was down below, and only heard of the little incident on return home. Had he but done half what he looked when he talked of it—well, I would rather Ulwur than I. *Noblesse oblige* is not the accident of any condition; but among English ladies he may as well affect the feeling if he have it not.—*Calcutta Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

Branch Banks of the Bank of Madras are not to be allowed guards gratis. If they want them, they must pay for them.—*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 22.

Mr. Christopher Abbot Brooks, son of the Assistant Registrar of the High Court, an Attorney of H. M. Superior Courts of Westminister and Solicitor of the High Court of Chancery, was yesterday sworn in and admitted an Attorney of the High Court of Madras.—*Ibid.*

Forgery.—Some person having forged the signature of Colonel G. Harkness, Commandant of the 31st Regiment L. I., stationed at Berhampore, by franking a cover addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George, a reward of Rs. 50 has been offered by Colonel Harkness to any one who can give sufficient proof to convict the forger before a Magistrate.—*Ibid.*

Carbolic Acid.—As Carbolic acid has been recommended for the destruction of vegetable and animal parasites on cultivated plants, and as many seem afraid that its use might be attended with some risk of injury to the plants, it has been thought advisable by the Agri-Horticultural Society, to institute a series of experiments to ascertain with accuracy the effects of solutions of the acid of different strengths on vegetation. These are not yet completed, but it may be stated, that the pure medicinal acid (Dakin's) painted on the stem of a young Morinda tinctoria (belonging to the same N. O. as the Coffee) merely produced slight desquamation of the superficial layer of bark. A solution of the same sample containing 1 part of acid and 30 of water was tried on the Morinda and various strong herbaceous plants, and did not seem to injure the leaves or stems in the slightest degree. The pure acid painted on leaves and succulent shoots of woody plants caused them to turn brown and shrivel immediately, and in a few days the injured parts dropped off. —*Ibid.*

Police Reductions.—The services of Captain J. Markham, Superintendent of Madras Mounted Police, have been dispensed, with. It appears from Major Hearn's report to Government that this old and deserving officer was himself willing to relinquish the post which he has filled long and creditably. Further alterations and reductions in the Mounted Branch of the Madras Town Police will shortly be submitted. Meanwhile enlistment has been stopped, and that part of the Mounted Force which remains is to be supervised by the Inspector in charge. The monthly saving consequent on the abolition of the Superintendent will be Rupees 484-2-0. The Government have received with satisfaction the testimony borne by the Inspector General of Police to the good service rendered by Captain Markham.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 22.

Landing Goods.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council notifies and declares that if the importer, owner, or consignee of any goods (except such as shall have been declared by the Master or Commander not to be landed), or the agent of such importer, owner, or consignee shall not, in the case of sailing vessels, land such goods within three working days after the vessel importing the same has commenced to discharge cargo, or in the case of steam vessels shall not land such goods immediately on the arrival of the vessel importing the same; or in either of the above cases within such further period as the bill of lading of such vessel shall specify. Then the Master or Commander of such vessel, as the case may be, or the Officer of Customs on his application, may carry such goods to the Custom House.—*Ibid.*

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA.

First in the Catalogue, but absolutely last in point of merit in my opinion, we come to a series of miscellaneous photographs by Mr. Frank FitzJames, C.E., Executive Engineer, Nerbudda Division. As the first attempts of an amateur, they might be just fair enough not to forbid all hope of future excellence; but to occupy a prominent place—almost the best place, by the bye, in the whole Exhibition—where the public are invited to admire and criticize artistic productions, is very much like poking fun at them. Better in degree, but still very far from good, is a collection of pictures of all sorts of subjects by Chaplain W. Simpson, M. A., of Muttra. But that the subjects themselves are often so ill chosen, one might look more leniently on their defects of execution; and even concede to a minority that they display some care and knowledge of first "requisites." But "My Grass-cutter" and "My own Bungalow"—"Nursing in India"—"A Bhisty giving a Drink"—"Portrait of a Bearer, taken in the Shade" (!)—and some others similar, betray such a chamber of horrors at the first glance as almost to repel more patient examination. There is a girl praying, not a cherub of a child—with which, hackneid albeit the theme, we can always associate the conception of purity of soul—but a damsel verging on the bread and butter period, betraying abominably long limbs perversely uniform in outline, pendent from the chair upon which she is seated. Then there is a picture which reminds one irresistibly of the pot-bellied urchins who infest our bazaars, enlarged to adult size, and which might have been labelled—"The child is father of the man." But a closer scrutiny discloses only a native "with a most extraordinary tumour" in his side! *Longo—longissimo—intervallo*, though figuring next in the list are some views and life copies by Robinson and Cherrill, of Tunbridge Wells, England. There are two children sleeping on a bed: the moonlight, seen through the half-open lattice, makes the sea all one silver sheen, and just one small ray escapes to play upon the coverlet of the bed. The subject will be no stranger to many; but here it is photographed with exquisite skill, excellent in tone, and striking in the harmony of its contrasted lights and shadows. There is another picture, called "Sunset"—sunset over the dry bed of a torrent among the hills, with lowering storm clouds above, so real that you can almost see the flashing of the weird, lurid light that suffuses the horizon. It remains to be said, however, that the specimens exhibited by the artists in question are, some of them, what are known as composite pictures, which should perhaps detract a little from the merit of their production as photographs in the ordinary acceptation. In these the landscapes are made up of objects taken in different localities, the parts being skilfully joined; and the black edges at the point of fusion obliterated with a burning glass. We come next to a small series of portraits by Netherville Briggs, Esquire, of Leamington, England. The *pose* of all the figures is remarkably easy—a great merit, and the pictures are beautifully toned. In larger frames their excellence would have been more apparent. Major Hugh L. Millett, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry contributes a number of views, principally of Murree and its neighbourhood. They are small in size, but the scenes are well chosen and the work good. With one exception, these are, to my taste, the best amateur pictures in the Exhibition. Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd exhibit largely. Among all our professional photographers, Mr. Bourne is, in my opinion, *facile princeps* as an artist—in the gift of selecting the most picturesque details in any given spot, and then exhibiting them under the best aspect. There is in fact, a dangerous tendency in his skill, which is apt to father an impostor—"parent of golden dreams—romance." We visit the scene of his explorations, land find nature almost outstripped. I havn't time to particularize much, for the contributions of the firm of which Mr. Bourne is a member form a small gallery of themselves. To their earlier subjects, gathered from half India and many places out of it, are now added a number of views taken in Darjeeling, the Neilgherries, and Tanjore. There is a delicious "Peep at the Botanical Gardens from Lambsknowe, Ootacamund." Again, an equally inviting "Glimpse through the Trees" from the same place. From Darjeeling there is "A pleasant walk near Tukvar," displaying some rare tracery of trees and branches in a shady forest path; and "A picturesque bridge over the Rungnoo," with rare atmospheric effects. There are pagodas and other monuments of ancient architectural skill, in and near Tanjore, displayed with extraordinary precision and clearness of manipulation, so much so as to suggest their proving invaluable to the archæologist. It may be remarked, however, that the printing of some few of the pictures exhibited—notably those taken in the Neilgherries—is over-done, too inky-black; and that few of all the views are mounted with due regard to the value of the best accessories. The portraits by Mr. Shepherd are not inferior to any in the Exhibition. Justice is done to Mrs. Lewis's bright face, as well as to one of a young and charming widow, name unknown. I should be wanting indeed, were I not to notice especially a portrait of Captain Baker, v. c., painted from an enlarged photography, by Mr. Colin Murray. It is simply a gem. Messrs. Phillips Brothers, Darjeeling, deal principally with local views and portraits of the aborigines. Their views though, many of them, far from being ill-photographed, are not artistically selected, and so contrast unfavorably with many of the same place already noticed. Mr. W. L. Noverre exhibits some very creditable views in and about the neighborhood of Sumbulpore. I almost think, however, that they would have been better without the addition of the hand-drawn clouds. Lieutenant H. Senor, of Doyrah, displays a number of scenes taken in the neighboring hills, some prettily selected, most moderately well manipulated. At the same time I cannot in any of them discover the evidences of such merit as is said to have won a first prize from the Amateur Photographic Association at home. Lieutenant Waterhouse illustrates the art of photo-zincography and sends some silver prints. I have no doubt whatever but that the former is a most useful art in the Surveyor-General's Office; if more utilitarian than artistic. Mr. J. H. Clarke, of Allahabad, exhibits a few portraits of fair, one or two of more than fair, quality, Moonshee Sheo Narain, of the Agra Municipality, introduces us to rather a "bobbery-pack" of portraits and "Indian Characters." many of them appear to be copies of small and poor fancy portraits familiar in our eyes as the stock beauties of the fashionable yearly gift books of antiquity. In the Hall, before ascending to the Gallery, there is a large collection of pictures by Frederick Bruckmann, Esquire, of Munich. I should think that they are mainly copies from frescoes in the Berlin Galleries, dealing with old and well-known themes. They are very much praised, and I would follow suit if I knew how to do it without betraying my insincerity. But the truth is I don't admire them, and should hardly know whether to criticize them as fish, flesh, or fowl, so non-descript, to my thinking, is their character. Captain C. C. Taylor, A. D. C., exhibits a set of about 15 "Views on the Road from Simla to Chini and Parugi"—very pretty views, tastefully selected. Dr. R. Brown, Political Agent of Munnipore, has chosen his scenes in that district with skill, and gives pretty good pictures, rather over-printed. They are badly hung. Mr. W. Baker of Murree has half a dozen large portraits, rich in tone and clear in outline; one of Colonel Farrington especially, a capital picture. His Kashmir landscapes are almost equally good. Mr. A. A. Hughes, photographer of Madras, is "blotchy" in his manipulation, The Calcutta Photographic Company delineate Mr. Justice Phear as a fearful and wonderful-looking man, who can hardly deserve even having acquaintances. They have a few other pictures which are fair without being remarkable. But everything they send is well-framed and creditably set up. Madras appears to be still in the throes of photographic infancy. Messrs. Nicholas and Curthis show nothing which can be urged in mitigation of the faint praise already awarded their neighbours. There is an utter disregard of "blending" in their pictures of the Neilgherries, and they are badly printed besides. From Dhurmsala, Dr. W. P. Dickson contributes a few pictures of bridges sufficient for their purpose, and Mr. Kirby, an Assistant Engineer, some more than passable small views of that locality, though of somewhat unequal merit. Mr. Craddock of Simla, a really clever photographer, sends us views of Simla, none very new, all rather inky-looking, and hardly one worthy of his great and good repute. Lastly, a gentleman who figures in the Catalogue as "C. P. Reyes, Esquire, Burdwan" stands revealed to the initiated as Colonel C. P. Keyes, of Hati Murdan! He sends some 15 or 20 groups and views, the latter chiefly in Kashmir and on the Indus, as well-chosen as they are carefully manipulated; to my thinking the best amateur productions of the year. It would be unfair to omit all mention of some groups of fruits, vegetables and flowers, taken from the life and colored—beautifully colored—by Captain W. G. Murray, Asistant Surveyor-General. They are suggestive of further capabilities in new and useful directions. Enough—perhaps some amateurs may judge my strictures on amateur performances to be somewhat pointed. All I have to say is in reply, that amateurs, when they challenge public scrutiny, must be contented to have judgment passed upon them by the standard of the best contemporary achievements—no matter whose. Thus judged, most of our amateurs—at least those who exhibit—are almost hopelessly behind the best of their professional brethren.—*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

SNAKE-BITE AND ITS CURE.

The fact that hundreds of lives are annually lost by snake-bite in every province of India, gives to the experiments of Dr. Fayrer an importance which cannot be exaggerated. Thus far the conclusion arrived at is melancholy enough, that no antidote yet discovered and no appliance of any kind can resist or localize the virulence of the poison of the Indian cobra, *bungarus, daboia*, and other snakes and vipers. But in clearing away errors on this point, and tracing the action of the poison and the changes which it produces in the living body, Dr. Fayrer has taken the first steps towards the discovery of remedies, if such be possible, and has added another to the many services which he has rendered as the most eminent of Indian surgeons. It remains that all the knowledge of his brethren on the subject should be placed at his disposal. The Inspector General of Hospitals has accordingly asked medical officers to send in monthly returns of authenticated cases of snake-bite in the civil and military population, and a return of all such cases in 1869.—*Friend of India.*

THE GROWING WEAKNESS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND ITS REMEDY.

(*Friend of India*, Dec. 23.)

A serious feeling of discontent is spreading among the junior and middle ranks of the Bengal, if not also the Bombay and Madras, Civil Service. Of this we are assured by very competent observers, and the statement is confirmed by much indirect testimony. The feeling is said to spread from the district officer to the youngest assistant, and to be steadily on the increase. Some thirteen years have passed since the first set of men appointed by competition entered on their duties in India, and now more than half of the Bengal Service, or at least three hundred officers, have been thus appointed. While several of the earlier sets have risen to high office and enjoy emoluments for which their predecessors had frequently to serve double the time, not a few have begun to officiate as district officers after only five years' experience and have won a name for themselves at head-quarters. Yet it is precisely the most fortunate because the ablest officers who are the least satisfied with the state of affairs. And they are beginning to make themselves heard. Every one of these three hundred, having entered by the door of a high education, and being uninfluenced by hereditary tradition or *esprit de corps* is a critic, and almost every one can so write as to make his opinions known. The Government itself, of which they form a part, the administrative and judicial systems which they apply to the people, are no longer looked on as time-hallowed institutions to be kept like the Grand Lama in a sanctified obscurity, while indiscriminately lauded before the outside vulgar. Every year, as the Haileybury men pass away and their places are taken by those who are the fruits of a high English education, this aggressive force will receive a new impulse and the discontent is likely to increase.

The feeling is not due in any great measure, we believe, to disappointment with the emoluments of the Service. It is true that the new furlough rules have given temporary prominence to this. But juniors are fast becoming seniors, and if only the acting allowances be made equitable, if returning seniors be sent not to the same similar appointments, and if the Fund be altogether abolished in favour of a clear pension of seven or eight hundred a year, purely service causes of irritation will die out. It is undoubted that, for the moment, promotion in all the grades below the district officer seems to be blocked for years, but that, too, occurs periodically and after all, since the Mutiny, promotion has been marvellously quickened. It is natural that men who have come out with a professional education, and generally at a more advanced age than was the case with their predecessors, should feel they have left a possibly great career behind them in England, and should chafe at the isolation, the dulness and the frequent separations inseparable from life in India. But, all higher considerations apart, a glance at the crowded professional markets of England and the Colonies will soon reconcile a married man, who has little pecuniary care, whose family is provided for, who has the certainty of high pay for the latter half of his tenure and a fair pension after twenty-three years' residence, to the very substantial advantages of the Indian Civil Service. We do the majority of the middle and junior civilians only justice, when we say that the growing discontent springs from a cause far more honourable to them.

That cause, stated roughly, we believe to be this, that while the most able and conscientious among them are overworked, their work does not seem to their eyes successful,—does not tell upon the people. Again and again we have heard from them the same complaint which has of late been so frequent in the mouths of missionaries, that they see no fruit of all their labour under the sun. Time was when civilians and military men, alike in the interior and on the frontier, not only sowed the seed but saw the plant grow daily before their eyes till it became a great tree. Now the seed rarely sends up a shoot, generally it seems to die away. They work, but not down into the heart of the people,—only along parallel lines which never touch the people. The more they work the more they seem to beat the air, for they raise only a cloud of forms and rules and returns and reports, which fall again to the earth like the dust into which such results soon disappear. Much of the feeling of disgust caused by this we believe to be unfounded. Honest workers of all kinds in India are mining in the dark, and other men will enter into their labours as they have inherited the fruit of the toils of the giants who ceded them. Some of this feeling may be due to the transition from one system to another, to the fact that the last of the Haileybury men are the official superiors of the Competition men. But so far as the discontent is well-founded we would trace it to the growing weakness of the executive element in the administration, to the rapidity with which the discretionary government that won and built up the empire has been forced to give place to a reign of law. The personal will of a high-principled and experienced Englishman, anxious only for the people's good, has been crushed out by the formulas of lawyers. Both are good, but it is forgotten that only in proportion as both work together will an Asiatic country, in a low state of civilization and wealth, be successfully governed.

This evil has been most prominent in Bengal proper and there it is that a remedy is about to be applied. The Lieutenant Governor has, we understand, submitted to the Government of India a scheme under which the service will be so divided into purely judicial and purely executive appointments, by a hard and fast line, that each element will receive its due share of trained supervision and attention. The last ten years' experience of Collector-Magistrates has been sufficient, even without the Orissa famine and malarious fever, to show that the union of the two offices results in bad appellate judges and in making executive officers purely men of the desk. Mr. Grey's plan we believe to be something like this. On arriving at the present grade of Joint Magistrate each young civilian will be invited to choose—or, if the public service require it, will be compulsorily assigned to—the judicial or executive side. On the former, beginning as Assistant Judge, with civil and criminal powers, he will rise through five successive grades of salary from Rs. 10,800 to Rs. 35,000 thus:—

Judicial.

a.—Presidency appointments.

		Rs.
1	Legal Remembrancer	30,000
1	Registrar High Court	24,000
2	on	54,000

b.—District appointments.

8	Judges	at Rs. 35,000	2,80,000
13	,,	30,000	3,90,000
14	9 Judges 5 Asst. Judges	,,	23,000 3,22,000
15	Assistant Judges	,,	18,000 2,70,000
16	,, ,,	,,	10,800 1,72,000
66	on		14,34,800
98	on		16,88,600
	Average		21,894

On the executive side, starting as deputy commissioner in one of the minor districts, he will rise through the same grades of salary to be commissioner.

Executive.

a.—Presidency and other appointments.

		Rs.
1	Collector of Customs	36,000
2	Opium Agents, Rs. 20,000	40,000
2	Secretaries to Board of Revenue, Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 15,000	42,000
1	Deputy Collector of Customs	15,000
1	Superintendent Stamps and Stationery	18,000
2	Under Secretaries to Government	39,000
2	Survey Officers	28,800
1	Registrar General (mean salary)	19,800
12	on	2,49,600

b.—District appointments.

8	Commissioners on	Rs. 35,000	2,80,000
8	District Officers on	,, 30,000	2,40,000
9	,, ,,	,, 23,000	2,07,000
9	,, ,,	,, 18,000	1,62,000
10	,, ,,	,, 10,800	1,08,000
44	on		9,97,000
58	on		12,46,600
	Average		22,220

By increasing the pay of eight of the present Judgeships to balance that of the eight Commissionerships, and by reducing the salaries of the opium agents and secretaries of the Board of Revenue; while increasing the salary of one of the judicial special appointments, the pecuniary attractions of each line are made almost equal. As to the prizes open to both, the Judgeships of the High Court counterbalance the appointments of Legal Secretaries and member of the Board, while the Lieutenant Governorship and the offices in the gift of the Government of India are general. This scheme would involve an extra cost of Rs. 1,29,000 a year. It is not proposed to take away from the executive officer all judicial power, for it is essential that he should hold local investigations and dispose summarily of disputes as he mixes with the people.

In this scheme Mr. Grey seems to us to have solved most satisfactorily the difficulty of giving each element in the administration its due weight, its proper training and its deserved rewards. But we shall not be surprised if Mr. Stephen and the Government of India take an imperial view of the question. The weakest point of any scheme of the kind is that junior civilians will under all circumstances prefer executive work, and if forced on to the bench will do their work badly. On the other hand the Service has been opened to Natives and their abilities must be utilized in the best way. Not only will they increase in numbers but the supply of trained Indian officers for civil work through the Staff Corps will fall off. Looking to the work to be done and the supply of men to do it, would it not be better to throw all "service" considerations aside in drawing up the scheme, or rather, to draw it up remembering that the English civilian is best fitted for executive and the Native civilian for judicial work? Equality of attractiveness between the two branches need not be so strictly insisted on if this is done. In another thirteen years India will see many Natives holding covenanted appointments, either from competition or by direct nomination, and all that is wanted, is, that there should be in the judicial branch a small number of English civilians, sufficient to form the nuclei of benches of judges, to supply the higher appointments and to give a tone to the judicial service. An article in the last *Edinburgh Review*, advocating "no less than the total exclusion from the judicial office, not only of officers in the army, but of the Indian Civil Service," is ominous of what is coming. If the time has come to admit Natives to high office this is the way to do it. They know their own people as no foreigner can do, they have sufficient intellectual ability, and a slight English element and high pay may save them from temptation, until the time comes when they shall be morally as fit for the bench as the purest English gentleman.

Whatever may be the opinion of Mr. Stephen and the decision of the Government of India on Mr. Grey's plan, the time seems at hand when appellate judges shall no longer be inferior in experience to those whose decisions they upset; and when executive officers, freed from the desk, shall have leisure to know the people. As soon as the district officer is king in his own jurisdiction, and his influence over all its institutions, whether police, or schools, or public works, or agricultural industry, is direct and elevating, we shall hear no more of this growing discontent and shall for the first time be able really to govern the people.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 20th November.

All seems to promise well for the peace of next year. The trouble Austria gets from that Dalmatian skirt of territory which dips into the Adriatic is but momentary. If Russia wanted to set the pot boiling, she might excite her troublesome friends in the mountains of the little territory of Montenegro. But this might bring Turkey, Austria, France, England and Italy—all united—about her ears, and such a state of things would not answer. Therefore the little difficulty of Austria will soon end and that ill-patched empire will for a few years more survive the blow it received at Sadowa. Francis Joseph will come home from Jerusalem so full of faith, that his clever mother, the Princess Sophia, may regain her hold over his mind, and Von Beust may have a renewed struggle with the Jesuits. Neither the Czar nor the Russian Empress is well in health. They had determined some weeks ago to winter on the Mediterranean coast, but Napoleon III., through his new Ambassador, Fleury, was so overdemonstrative in a desire to meet them and spend a few weeks in their society at Nice, that I have now more than a doubt if that French city of winter retreat will be chosen by their imperial majesties. Politically, in Russia the want is still the same—money, money! It would be a wondrous empire if it had plenty of cash to make railways and do many other things. The King of Prussia too, like his great Minister, is ailing in health. His successor, the new Envoy to Paris has just had his introduction to the Emperor at Compiegne and sentiments of love and peace were duly expressed at both sides. The feeling against war so prevalent amongst the newly-elected representatives of the French people, alone stamp the words with the seal of sincerity. *Apropos* to Ambassadors, they say Prince Metternich has been pardoned his disreputable and undignified duel by his master, the Kaiser; but there is a mistress as well as a master. The Princess, his wife, was less forgiving, and if she consent at all to accompany her husband to Paris—she knows how ridicule kills in this lovely city—it is the little master of jealousy is made up by the direct intercession for the faithless husband of no less powerful friends than the French Emperor and Empress. At all events, Prince Richard is pretty sure to write no more extra-diplomatic letters on pink note paper. Reverting to Prussia, the hereditary Prince is the cloud in the East, while his good, homely, artistic little wife looks after her children at Cannes. His Royal Highness is a terrible martinet, and recently, when visiting the foreign hospital of Constantinople, was pointed out a Prussian sailor (of the Royal Navy) in one of the wards. The poor fellow's eyes sparkled with pride and pleasure when he saw his King's son, and he seemed to expect a word from the Prince, which he at last received. "What are you doing here, you lazy scoundrel?" said his Royal Highness in loud tones; "you ought to be on board your ship." As to Turkey, Gossip can say nothing politically in particular of the sick man. The Empress, however, seems to have left no sick women behind her. I know a hatter here in Paris who has got an order for forty Tyrolean hats—precisely similar to one worn by the Empress—destined for the use of the Sultan's wives. What a shock it seems, for us moral Parisians especially, to believe a Highness had only one wife! No wonder the poor man desired to take a little holiday, and to prefer to see the Suez Canal to the loves at home. But the idea of playing second fiddle amongst the Fellas was so excruciating to the poor Pacha, that the Ambassadors were set to work and they now say that the Sultan of the Faithful has drawn in his horns, or rather has promised not to come out of the golden one. Happy are they—unless of the invited—whose calling does not take them to Cairo this month: the smallest room is *on dit* £50 a month and if you want it for a night you must take it *per menum*. Strange is it that luxury has made with the boarding-hotel-keepers is a favorable one for His Highness. I gave you the bill of fare in my last. For feeding and lodging each guest he only pays 65 frances a day, or little more than fifty shillings. But returning with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, who are newly blown up in the frigate on their voyage home—and thereby hangs a suspicious tale—Gossip lands on the Italian coast and runs aross to San-Rossore, and seeks the sick King's chamber. The good constitution and the life of active exercise he led has carried this stout monarch through his illness. He is pretty certain to recover this time. But he certainly gave himself up for a few days, or he would not have sent in hot haste for the Pope's blessing, nor done one or two foolish things from having his heart softened by fear of death. A scene has been described to me by a friend. It is the morning. On a low uncurtained bed lies the Soldier-King. He is pale as marble but for the tawny peppering of freckles. The matted dust-coloured hair over his high temples is dishevelled, and his immense moustachios, and drooping yellow chin-beard, are neglected. A keen-looking, dark-eyed man, one of the doctors, is moving lightly about the chamber. A lady of high colour and rather vulgar features sits silently at the foot of the bed, with her gaze fixed anxiously on the light-blue eyes of the regal patient. The door softly opens. A gentleman enters. "Sire, the Prince Humbert is coming up." A twitch, as of pain, agitates the King's features. He looks at the lady sitting by his bed. Both are evidently uneasy. She has barely time to rise and walk towards the fireplace, when a slight young man of rather ignoble expression of face and a high, narrow, strangely-shaped head comes over the King, and kisses him tenderly. "My father!"—"Humbert, my son!" As the Prince rises

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER.

SING, Heavenly Muse! It is perhaps unusual to call for the help of this well-known Lady in our day; but just now she is sadly wanted. Let us rather invoke the presence of the "Tuneful Nine"—for we cannot spare one from the full strength of the Battalion—while we endeavour to sing the Battle of Haydon Bridge. Where can we find a harp for the occasion? Our wish would be to string the instrument to notes of flame—we have Sir Walter's authority for the slight exaggeration of metaphore. How on earth is one to begin? "A Lady's wrath, to Grey the direful spring— Of woes unnumbered, Heavenly Goddess, sing!" That is perhaps a trifle too classical. We should find ourselves in full swing of priére in half-a-dozen lines, and go to the ears in Helicon, and Olympus, and Pharos and Apollo, and sultry Junos, and henpecked Jupiters, before we began to speak more accurately. Let us rather turn our thoughts to Chevy Chase, and Flodden, and that jolted old lord who scattered [illegible] from the top of his Welsh [illegible] that the ruddiest Grey of that is not to the present [illegible] and the bright spirited [illegible] of Derwentwater's luncheons. [illegible] the hands of [illegible] a very suf- [illegible] that lady is the [illegible] Dog very names [illegible] Cavalier, the Butcher Cumberland, [illegible] trophies at Temple Bar. There [illegible] rebellion in the very name of Derwentwater—excellent lady, and the noble persons [illegible] claims descent, have ever handled pound-for-pound, penny-wise fashion. If they crossed in any of their pretty fancies, their [illegible] has been to buckle on their good swords, to call up their merry men all, and to do their best to turn the world topsy turvey. They have taken counsel of nothing but of their own hot blood and proud hearts.

Oh! it was on Wednesday last—that is, on this day week—at twelve o'clock by the chime, that Grey of Dilston sat, environed by his retainers, at the ancient hostelry of the Anchor at Haydon Bridge. He is a man of a low, mechanical turn of mind—a cattiff who believes in debts and credits—one who does not shrink from law and lawyers. One can imagine such a man dining with the Judges on circuit. He was present at the Anchor under the impudent pretext of receiving the hospital rents! Marry! and, forsooth! he called himself Receiver of Greenwich Hospital. On the strength of a few wretched parchments, conveyances, and title-deeds, he had the effrontery to expect that the tenants of the Barony of Langley would pay him certain moneys, in place of accounting to the rightful heir. It would be idle for us to point out the folly, not to say the wickedness, of such a course. There were the tenants—there was the rightful heir—what stood between them? A few conveyancers, a few agents, a few constables, and other low people of the same class, whose very existence turns upon a question of mere sufferance. At the very moment when Grey of Dilston—known to common mortals as Mr. C. G. Grey—was engaged on this unholy job, a vision appeared. It was as though Joan of Arc had suddenly revealed herself to the late King Louis Philippe, when he was in his "counting-house, counting up his money." With or without solemn strains of music—for on this point the Muse is silent—the stalwart Countess of Derwentwater, retainers marching before and retainers behind her. Nor were the sacred symbols of feudal authority wanting. Her Ladyship had gone so far as to place round her sacred neck a massive golden chain, so that Grey of Dilston might remain wholly without excuse if he dared to challenge her right. If the golden chain was thrown away upon the Receiver, worse remained behind. Her Ladyship—to adopt the poetical phrase of the reporter—had a sword "suspended by her side." Thus all was made clear. The misguided man knew what fate awaited him if he dared to challenge the title of the lawful Lady of Langley. Whether or not the Headsman was amongst the retainers we cannot say; but Grey of Dilston, as he gazed upon the glittering blade, could easily foresee what fate awaited him if he dared to set the feudal system at defiance. The Lady of Langley glanced around her with that clear, steely glance characteristic of her noble race, and—sat down upon a sofa. "Ha! Grey of Dilston, have you not seen in the usual organs of public information known as newspapers, sundry proclamations, called in these latter days advertisements, to our tenants of Langley, warning them that they should not pay to you dole, or maravedi, or half-penny-piece? I tell you, man, that by the mere act and operations of law any such proclamation, or advertisement, if uncontradicted for a certain time, becomes law—the law of England, even as though the Queen had made it with the assent of her Peers. In these unhappy days it doth not misbecome even a maid to inform a man of his mind as to what is law; and I tell you, Grey of Dilston that is the law of these realms. Let the tenants hand me the cash!" A murmur ran through that stately room in the hostelry of the Anchor. We are left in the dark as to how the affray began, but certain it is that the minions of Grey of Dilston—probably after certain irreverent exclamations, to the general effect that her Ladyship might "go and be blowed"—turned the retainers of Derwentwater out of the room, neck and crop. Would that we could be silent as to what followed. Calm and erect stood the Lady, confronted by Grey of Dilston; who was not, as he should have been, overwhelmed with remorse at his own sacrilegious deed. The Muse at this point applies her wet kerchief to her heavenly eyes that she may not be struck blind. "Turn her out!" quoth Grey of Dilston. Two cattiffs, named respectively Goodrich and Mr. Glover, who will go down to posterity with the two ruffians who left the Babes in the Wood to die of cold and hunger, and Humpbacked Richard's two Murderers in the Tower; and the two professional gentlemen who seared out young Arthur's eyes at the behest of King John—did as they were bid. They, we say, seized the Lady of Derwentwater, Baroness of Langley in her own right, and were for putting her out of the room. "Ha! Derwentwater!" "Langley to the rescue!" Her Ladyship plucked at her falchion, and tried to draw it; but at that very moment one of these two miserable men—was it Goodrich? was it Glover?—snapped the honourable blade, and snapped it in twain, ere the heroic lady could draw it from the scabbard. Had the Countess succeeded, the fortunes of the day might have been different. Even so disarmed and helpless, the Countess was equal to the occasion. The account given by Grey of Dilston to his friends when deprived of his sword, her Ladyship took up a big stick, and in her own pretty way kept hammering with it upon his knuckles. Our malison upon his knuckles! On the frivolous pretext that his knuckles were painful, and that her Ladyship could not be induced to desist from her gentle exercise, the cattiff Grey of Dilston [illegible] that she Receiver said to his minions, "Now men! come and help me to push down stairs!" The very language employed proves conviction with the speaker that a small matter would have sufficed to effect the repast, "that the Grey of Dilston and his men threw down the stairs, they left to tell with the bottom, whereby she was much hurt. Oh! Grey, Grey of Dilston, what have you done? Oh! unmanly conduct which the Countess retired to her room, or bower, in the hostelry which she had previously engaged, and into which Thomson, of Dilston-Haugh—another cattiff—and Police constable Hall—presumably, another cattiff—followed her. Thomson, of Dilston-Haugh, here reviled her; but with calm dignity she intimated to him that "she was above his enemy." Her bower at the Anchor was her castle for the time being. Out of that they could not put her, as she had engaged the room beforehand for eight and sixpence—not for six and eight.

It is clear from what followed that the Countess of Derwentwater had the people on her side. Could she have had recourse to a *plebiscite* she would have carried the day. It is, however, ever thus with the swinish multitude—they will applaud and cheer you to the echo, but when the sharp pinch comes they are not there. The Countess departed about half-past five in her carriage, and "was greeted with cheers by the concourse of people who had assembled in front of the inn." Grey of Dilston is triumphant for the moment; but, if we understand anything of the spirit in which runs through Chevy Chase and other similar lays of the olden time, a blood-feud lies before him. One can scarcely suppose that an enterprise so nobly begun will be carried on in the vulgar modern way of an action of ejectment, and so on. We rather anticipate news from the North which will put us to the blush for having ventured to touch upon a parcel of petty Fenian squabbles. Here is the old time-honoured difference between Cavaliers and Roundheads in full swing once more. On the one side we have the recollections of 1745 and the Highlanders, of La Vendee and La Rochejacquelin, of South against North; and on the other the petty men of press and of law. Taught by the lessons of history, we may perhaps indulge the melancholy thought that Grey of Dilston will win; but the Countess of Derwentwater will go down to posterity with all the poets and novelists-writers on her side. To take the last expression of modern belief, we would at any moment invest in Derwentwater stock, and with a portion of the proceeds buy the books and pictures written and painted in honour of the Jacobites.—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 24.

THE Lady is announced of Herr Overbeck, a well-known German historical painter, at the age of seventy-two. She had resided uninterruptedly at Rome for nearly forty years.

HAIR PINS FOR UNMARRIED LADIES.—Among the new fashions is a pin which is fastened to cloth with a cap instead of a head, and which is used solely of a bat on with a wire, to be [illegible] with like a corkscrew and then pressed down [illegible] form a ring to hold the button to its place. As the invention will enable men to keep the buttons on their shirts, it is calculated to do away with wives altogether.

A LITTLE STORY ABOUT MR. LINCOLN.—Mr. Lincoln was much pestered by office-seekers. A gentleman from Illinois, who thought himself peculiarly fitted to represent the country abroad, followed Mr. Lincoln with great pertinacity, buttonholding him at all times and in every place without the slightest mercy. Finally the President, with a pleasant smile, asked if he could speak Spanish. "No." "Well, learn Spanish, and I'll tell you a good thing you can get." After three months of hard study the would-be diplomat returned to the charge, reminding the President of his promise, and assuring him that he had thoroughly mastered the Spanish language. "Well, said Mr. Lincoln, "I promised to tell you of a good thing you could get. Get 'Don Quixote,' and read it; it will make you laugh."

IT is announced that the Royal Academy intends to hold an Exhibition of Ancient Masters, together with a selection of the works of Stanfield and C. R. Leslie, during the months of January and February. They have been induced to take this step in consequence of the abandonment of the Exhibition of Ancient Art formerly held under the auspices of the British Institution. It has been arranged that when the new National Gallery is completed rooms are to be set apart for an annual exhibition of the Ancient Masters; but in the meantime the Royal Academy feel it to be their duty to do what they can to supply this want by having occasional exhibitions of this sort. The Academy have met with the most generous support from all quarters. The Queen has promised us selection of pictures from the Royal Gallery; the Marquis of Westminster, unasked, has kindly volunteered to let the Academy have any pictures from the Grosvenor Gallery; and Lord Bute has also placed his selection at their disposal.

THE EGYPTIAN CARMAGNOLE.

(*Spectator*, Nov. 27.)

WHITEWASH is good, health officers say, as a cheap disinfectant; but whitewash thrust into the mouth,—can that be good for the digestion even of very bad babies? This is the sort of nutriment which the Pasha and Sultan appear to be forcing upon their subjects, and the accounts of the process, which seem to the journalists of the Continent so inspiriting, raise in the minds of all who know anything of the East a sentiment which is little short of loathing. It is a mad Carmagnole which they are dancing there in Cairo, with Kaisers and Dervishes, Empresses and Almeh girls, Patriarchs and buffoons, Emirs and engineers, Mussulman High Priests and Italian sailors all mixed up helter-skelter in the round, all half mad with excitement, and all forcing their way, by dint of incessant blows, and threats, and insults, through the sadly patient crowd of cultivators, which gazes, half in admiration, half in scorn, at the orgies for which it well knows it will, before the smart of its wounds is over, have itself to pay. Everything is out of joint, inconsistent, bizarre; the revel is an orgy, the dream a nightmare, the picture a blurred mass of glaring colour. The Sultan welcomes a Kaiser who has just accepted a constitution, like Haroun al Raschesed, and pays for the entertainments out of a loan of £12,000,000 borrowed at 12 per cent. and secured by new taxes on the peasants of Anatolia. The Viceroy welcomes the Empress of a country where a blow to a cabman would be a wrong to be avenged by a challenge, and the way is cleared for her carriage by hundreds of heavy blows applied to those who pay for the illuminations which make her reception a scene from the "Arabian Nights." M. de Lesseps employing the last resources of science, blasts away a rock out of water fifteen feet deep, and the fragments are carried away by naked starvelings, struck steadily at every tenth step by the taskmasters—often girls, says an eyewitness—lest they should falter on the road. Priests of every creed—Mussulman, Greek, Catholic, and Copt, the High Priest of Cairo, the Empress's Grand Almoner, and the Coptic Patriarch stretch out their hands before the multitude to bless the Canal; and reporters exclaim, "What tolerance! how is the world advancing!" while they had themselves recorded only the day before the worst of Mohammedan aberrations, the trampling of human bodies by the Sheik, as he rides, drunk with hasheesh and fear, over their naked forms, to open an exhibition of self-torture in the Mosque; and the crowd outside regaling itself with dances to which the original Carmagnole, long since suppressed even by Parisian laxity, was decency itself. What does this visit of Europe to the West, this grand pageant which excites the envy of opera lessees, and makes the inventors of pantomimes despair,—this mad medley of civilization and barbarism, of fanaticism and indifferentism, of prayer and ballet girls, of progress and slave-floggings, of expenditure and extortion, really mean to Egypt, and in a degree to Turkey, except the phosphorescent brilliance of putridity, a light which shows that all that exists is rotten? What does the Mussulman gain from this jumbling of prayers to order, except a conviction that his rulers are hypocrites, and he may be one too? or the "ladies of Egypt," from their admission to the ballet, except an idea that the wise West is as luxurious in the bad sense as the East? or the people from this influx of kings and princes and great ladies,—kings intent on ceremonial, and princes on amusement, and great ladies on dissipation, except that Christianity turns out rulers less dignified, less self-restrained, less "awesome" than the civilization they have learned to contemn, and that Christianity is therefore as great a failure as Islam; except, in fact, the great dogma which, on the borders of the Mediterranean, is so rapidly superseding all others, "This alone is true,—That sugar is sweet." Is the fellah, whose fathers built the Pyramids under the lash, the happier, or the less degraded, or even the more comfortable, because, as the lash spurs him to his new task, his master's pocket has built an opera-house, and despises the Koran which forbids the oppression of the Faithful, and has so many steamers and chassepots and steel guns that he can apply the lash without fear of insurrection? Mohammedanism is not a good creed, but at least it enforces decorum. The Mussulman is not a good civilization, but at least its basis is equality. The Khalifate is not a good monarchy, but at least it is bound by a law its subjects think divine. Is any one of these things improved or even made more endurable by an incursion of Western habits and ideas, which do not abolish Mohammedanism, but dissolve the decorum it secures; do not make Asia Europe, but pulverize the one good Asiatic principle; do not soften the Khalifate, but release it from any obligation to any law? The Turkish women, we say the reporters, "gazed on the Empress with uncovered faces, and her visit may abolish the uncivilized custom of seclusion;" but they say nothing of the principle which is to replace conventional modesty as a guarantee of self-restraint. "The dervishes were whipped to make way for the Empress, and Mussulmanism is dying" but is what is "fanaticism" was the one source of self-respect? We hear of all that is dissolved, nothing of that which supersedes it, and for a good reason, that nothing does supersede it. The scenes transacted in the East for the last three months tend to destroy Mussulman egotism, and with it Mussulman self-respect; the faith of Islam, and with it the one restraining force of millions; Mussulman power, and with it that which alone preserves these regions from a carnival of anarchy and viciousness. They produce nothing, and can produce nothing, except an impression in the minds of hopeless millions that in the West also there is no hope, that humanity has only to endure without virtue and without reward.

But we shall be told, all this movement, all this excitement, all this flooding in of the West, notwithstanding its many regrettable incidents, may and must, break up the immobility which is the curse of the Oriental world, does prepare the road for the arrival of better things. Does it? We doubt it greatly. That the West can modify the Oriental idea of government, of society, of religion, unconsciously and without setting change to itself as an end, is undoubtedly true; but that the processes which these, by patiently showing the people that other laws, other systems of cohesion, other faiths are easier, more vigorous, or nobler than their own. The British Government in India makes no attempt to assume a European form, it is as absolute as if it were divine, and it rather dislikes innovation; but slowly the idea that law is sacred penetrates the Hindoo mind, till the first genuine explosion in the Mutiny thought that his safety was secured when he appealed from the soldiery to the Supreme Court. That Government makes no war on caste, publishes no splendid proclamations against it, makes no declaration of the rights of man; but when the Sudder Court, in 1857, had freed itself and resigned its native ruler, he was compelled in his first edict to promise that, "as in the British time," all should be equal before the law. It positively discourages Missionary effort, but under its shade new faiths like Brahmoism rise silently from the ruins into which the old pagan fabric is slowly crumbling down. It offers no advice as to the seclusion of women, indeed recognizes the propriety of that custom by exempting them from attendance in courts of justice; but first one sect and then another slowly unwinds the women's chains, till they come forth into the world without the dangerous ideas involved in a radical change not only of costume, but of its central idea and meaning. These influences are doubtless beneficial, that is, if the ideas of the West are true at all; but these influences are not exercised by Europe when she is not constructing, but only criticizing or dissolving. Solvents originate nothing, and these are solvents which Pasha and Sultan are applying to the civilizations which, at heart, they dislike only because they do not yield quite enough of money or power. The Pasha would like very much to see Cairo a Paris as to its buildings, its luxury, and its wealth; but Paris as to its politics,—that change would seem to him anathema maranatha. The Indian Government, like them, promotes education, but, unlike them, avows that it considers destroys disposition to submit to despotism, that it will be one of its most beneficial results. It is not the essence but the appearance of Western civilization that these cultivated sovereigns want; and they think if they obtain it, by whatever means, the revolution will have been accomplished, just as a negro Chief on the Gold Coast, who has obtained a cast-off suit of Field Marshal's clothes, considers himself "all same as your King George." The Suez Canal may strengthen the hold of the West upon the East, but the ceremonies which accompanied its opening will not tend to make increased authority additionally vivifying.

MR. BALFE, according to the home papers, is suffering from severe illness.

GARIBALDI'S long-expected work, "Rome in the Nineteenth Century," has been translated from the Italian by Mrs. Colonel Chambers, and is in the press. It will be published shortly simultaneously with the original.

THE Queen has announced her intention of sitting to Mr. Lewes Dickinson for a picture, being a replica of the enamel portrait presented to the late Mr. George Peabody, and when complete Her Majesty has signified her pleasure that it should be made public in the form of an engraving.

VERDI, some time ago, proposed that the various numbers of a grand requiem mass should be written by Italian composers in honour of Rossini, and that the work should be performed at Bologna. Although the mass is said to be fine, owing to the ill-will of Scalcherini, the impresario of that city, the committee have announced that it cannot be produced.

THE *Money Market Review*, quoting *Fenn on the Funds*, estimates the value of the securities created in London alone during the two years previous to March last at £120,000,000. The aggregate of the debts of all nations is put down at £5,620,000,000, and it is estimated that before the end of the present century this aggregate will have swollen to the enormous sum of £13,000,000,000. As civilized nations alone contract debts, and as the amount, *ceteris paribus*, is always proportional to the degree of civilization attained, the statistics enable us to form an idea at what a galloping pace the world is advancing. England derives from her Foreign and Colonial investments, in the shape of interest upon capital, no less than £28,000,000 per annum, calculated at five per cent. upon the gross amount.—*Pioneer*.

THE *Athenæum* remarks that, while American journalistic literature in the South has its newspapers edited by negroes, for negroes, no less a person than the Emperor of China supervises the *Peking Gazette*,—of which copies appear, modified as to spirit and contents, according to the class of readers among whom it circulates. Even then it is little else than an official record. His late Majesty of Siam was the *facile princeps* of royal editors. The *Weekly Monitour*, which seems to be now defunct, used to contain the most grandiloquent obituary notices from the royal pen, and so large was His Majesty's family that few issues appeared without the announcement of a birth, death, or marriage in the royal circle.

THE site where, previous to its being burnt down, Savile House stood in Leicester-square has, it is stated, been secured for the purpose of erecting a large theatre and winter-garden, to be constructed by a joint-stock company now being formed. The theatre will, it is said, seat 3,000 persons, and the stage will be larger than Drury Lane. A covered façade in front of the house is also contemplated, calculated to shelter 1,000 people, it need be, from the weather. The promoters of the company have secured a place at Isleworth for the supply of plants and flowers.

THE PEERS.

AT the present moment, when so much is being said about the House of Lords, the following figures from an old publication called "State of the English Peerage from 1603 to 1775," are not uninteresting. On the accession of James I. the Peerage was 1 marquis, 16 earls, 2 viscounts 40 barons: total, 59. The number in 1774 was 3 princes, 23 dukes, 1 marquis, 78 earls, 13 viscounts, 64 barons: total, 182:—

	Created.	Extinct.	Added.	Diminished.
James I.	62	17	45	—
Charles I.	59	21	38	—
Charles II.	64	53	11	—
James II.	8	8	—	—
William & Mary.	30	21	9	—
Anne	39	24	15	—
George I.	29	16	13	—
George II.	38	41	—	3
George III.	25	21	4	—
	345	222	126	3
Add the	59			
	404			
Deduct extinct.	232			
	182			

There was thus a total increase of 123 in the numbers of the peerage in the course of 171 years.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 26.

A BAR STORY.

THERE is a good story, never before published, which was told to the writer by one of the most eminent of living judges, showing the readiness with which the want of brain power was apprehended, and opportunity given for recovering the equilibrium, on a celebrated occasion. Mr. Brougham (afterwards Lord Brougham) was junior with Mr. ——, a leading counsel of the day, in a *cause célebre* that nearly concerned the Royal Family. The leader, oppressed with the responsibility of his charge, and weary with his exertions, had been addressing the Court in close argument for several hours, when it was apparent to every one that his mind had suddenly ceased to act in unison with his speech. Mr. —— became flurried, stammered, and began to plunge. Brougham saw what had happened, and instantly rose, interrupted his chief, and addressed the Court. Wearing upon his face an expression of great suffering, he assured their lordships of his deep regret at having to trouble them at such a time with a matter personal to himself. He did it most unwillingly, but he was sure their lordships would forgive him if they only knew the agony he was then enduring in his right ear by reason of the killing draught that rushed through "that door leading into the Common Pleas." He was nearly mad with ear-ache. What he should do if the nuisance continued he could not tell. Might he, in the interests of his clients, intreat the interposition of the Bench? The Bench condoled with Mr. Brougham on his suffering, and at once ordered measures to be taken to stop the draught. "That door leading into the other court" was shut, but still the draught came; windows were examined and sand-bags were placed against the openings in them till the nuisance was abated—till a good quarter of an hour had been consumed, and Mr. Brougham's leader had had time to recover himself. It is perhaps, needless to add that the intelligent junior "had not an ache or pain in all his great body."—*Cassel's Magazine*.

MUSIC ABROAD.

HABENT sua fata "libretti," as well as "libelli." Scribe's "Gustave III., on le Bal Masque," written for Rossini and refused by the composer of "Guillaume Tell" under circumstances which have been narrated and discussed over and over again was, as every one knows, set to music by Auber. It was thought not only immoral but also impolitic to exhibit on the stage the spectacle of a king murdered by one of his own subjects, and soon after its production, now some thirty years ago, "Gustave," though one of Auber's very finest operas, was quietly shelved, or to be exact, nothing of it was allowed to keep the stage but the brilliant ballet music of the last act. Verdi had Scribe's libretto translated into Italian, and, setting it to music, called the work "Un Ballo in Maschera." To remove the objections made to the piece by the Neapolitan censorship, Gustavus III. was changed into a certain governor of Massachusetts, whose name and career have somehow been forgotten by history, and Angerström, the king's minister, into the governor's secretary. Now, the piece has returned to its original language, and music apart, is said to be looked upon by the public of the Theatre Lyrique as a highly interesting drama.

Mdlle. Ferni, the new soprano, who has been so much praised for the beauty of her hair, has been engaged by Mr. Gye, for the Royal Italian Opera, at a salary of £400 a month.

The commission appointed to select the best of several operas written for representation at the Academy on the subject of the King of Italia's entry into Venice, took four. The successful one from among these four is now said to be M. Diaz, son of the celebrated painter of of that name.

Tamberlik is singing at Madrid, in "Guillaume Tell" and other operas.

At the gala representation given at Constantinople in honour of the Empress of Austria, the opera was "La Favorite," the prima donna Mdlle. Rose Czillag.

Mdme. Adelina Patti is at St. Petersburg, where she made her first appearance this season on the 16th inst.

The sisters Marchisio are engaged at Moscow, where they have appeared with great success, and with the usual floral accompaniments in "Semiramide."

M. Albert Sowinski, who, amongst other titles to fame, is known by his collection of national Polish airs, has just finished an opera cantata on the subject of the Polish Coronation in Lithuania in the year 1764, for whom the not very exciting theme of this work is likely to interest need scarcely be told that the action of the drama takes place at Lublin,

A composer, whom London opera-goers of twenty years' standing will not have forgotten, has just died at St. Petersburg, and in many parts of Europe had held, at the Italian Theatre, the post of conductor of the ballet music. Signor Pugni, the musician in question, wrote the pretty and often charming music of "Esmeralda." But how could music be otherwise than charming when it is indissolubly associated with the memory of Carlotta Grisi? When the taste for ballets, which after all was not worse than burlesques, died out ("Giselle" for instance, which Heine, Théophile Gautier, and Adolphe Adam for authors and with Carlotta Grisi for principal executant, was quite as much a work of art as "Black-Eyed Susan"), Signor Pugni went from London to Paris, and after Carlotta left Paris for St. Petersburg re-fashioned the ballets to which Signor Pugni furnished music may be mentioned "La Vivandiere," composed for Mdlle. Cerito, "La Fille de Marbre (Mdlle. Dumilatre), "Stella, ou les Contrebandiers" (Mdlle. Lucile Grahn), and "Diavolina" (Mdlle. Mouravieff). Signor Pugni, when at Her Majesty's Theatre, would have devolved the duty of setting Heine's very original ballet of "Mephistophelia" to music had it not occurred to Mr. Lumley that such scenes as "King David dancing before the ark," and "Salome, the daughter of Herodias, dancing before King Herod," could scarcely meet with the approval of a British audience.

A celebrated singer of seventy years ago, Mdme. Giovanna Codecasa, died on the 5th of November, at Milan, at the age of something like a hundred. Mdme. Codecasa was the original Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," having created that part at Prague, under the direction of Mozart himself. Her maiden name was Saller, and she was a Frenchwoman by birth.

Mdme. Grisi has not only recovered from the illness which detained her at Berlin, on her way to St. Petersburg; she has reached the Russian capital, and is reported by a facetious chroniqueur to have exchanged jokes there with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. "Ce sont vos Gris-ettes," Alexander II. is said to have observed on meeting Mdme. Grisi with her two daughters; to which the celebrated artist is accused of having replied: "Non, Sire, ce sont mes Marionettes."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 26.

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